# NOTE VIII.

## A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS APHANISTICUS
(COLEOPTERA: BUPRESTIDAE)

DESCRIBED BY

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In 1889 I described (Notes Leyd. Mus. XI, p. 237) a Buprestid of the genus *Aphanisticus* the larva of which was found at Kagok (Tegal: West-Java) mining in the under surface of the leaves of sugar-cane. I named it after its discoverer *Aphanisticus Krügeri*. At the same time I gave in the »Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Entomologie" (vol. XXXIII, p. XXII) a short notice (with figures) about the larva and the mode of life of this insect.

Now I am able to describe another species of the same genus, the larva of which is found in Eastern Java (Pasoeroean) likewise mining in the leaves of sugar-cane. A few specimens of this species, which will be described in this Note under the name of *Aphanisticus consanguineus*, are sent to me by Dr. L. Zehntner, who is intended to publish a full account concerning the different stages of development and the mode of life elucidated by figures.

*Aphanisticus consanguineus*, n. sp.

It has a length of about 3,5 mm., but is conspicuously narrower and consequently of a more elongate shape than *Krügeri*. Its colour is black, with a faint aeneous tinge on head and pronotum. Like *Krügeri* the whole insect

is covered with an extremely fine sculpture which is only visible with the aid of a lens of strong power.

The head is short, shallowly excavated between the eyes which gives the aspect of a slight emargination when the head is seen from above. The entire head is remotely covered with distinct punctures.

The prothorax is slightly transverse; the sides are strongly rounded at the anterior half, thence straight and inconspicuously convergent towards the base, the basal angles bluntly rectangular, the anterior angles acute and prominent; the base bisinuate, the middle-lobe rather small and rounded posteriorly; the disc strongly convex, the sides flattened, much more narrowly however than in *Krügeri*, but the flattened portion becomes obliquely broader inwardly just behind the middle; the central basal lobe is likewise flattened; an indistinct transverse impression occurs beyond the straight middle portion of the front margin. The surface is remotely covered with large but shallow punctures. The scutellum is very small, rounded behind.

The elytra at the base as broad as the base of the thorax; the sides parallel as far as half their length, though sinuated beyond the shoulders, then slightly broader and finally obliquely narrowed towards the apices which are broadly rounded; the apical margin finely serrulate; the shoulder region is prominent in consequence of an impression between it and the lateral margin, and the suture on the apical half faintly raised in consequence of a shallow impression by which it is accompanied. The elytra are provided with regular rows of squarish punctures which become smaller and obsolete on the apical half, especially on the sutural region.

Under surface and legs smooth and shining, the sternum and the united first and second abdominal segments with a few shallow indistinct punctures.

Leyden Museum, May 1897.